THE WASHINGTON UNION.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1857.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, senator elect from Tennessee, and Hon. Samuel A. Smith, member of Congress from the same State, arrived in this city yesterday morning. They are stopping at the Kirkwood

Among the late arrivals in this city is ex-Governor Stevens, delegate elect from the Territory of Wash-

Hon. James Landy, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, arrived in this city last evening, and took lodgings at the Kirkwood House.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

We publish from the New York Times the following fair and candid article upon the recent action of the Kansas convention. It contrasts most favorably with the harsh, ungenerous, and captious criticisms of the opposition presses generally. Having committed themselves upon the false telegraphic rumors, to which we alluded yesterday, many of our cotemporaries seem to prefer a persistence in error were led by confiding in the first false rumors. We mend the article of the Times to our readers and its spirit to our brethren of the press :

Kassas Affanis.—The State Constitution.—We publish this morning an authentic statement of the manner in which the new constitution of Kansas is to be submitted to the popular vote, and also an article from the Washington Union upon what it styles the "peaceful settlement" of this territorial controversy.

A careful perusal of the schedule of submission, as adopted by the convention, will show that the reports bittlesses required of its action has not been existed.

A careful perusal of the schedule of submission, as adopted by the convention, will show that the reports hitherto received of its action have not been entirely reliable. It was at first announced, and is still very generally repeated, that, even if the majority of the people should vote for the constitution without the slavery clause, the constitution would then be simply silent on the subject, and slavery would be recognised in the new State by virtue of the federal constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and enforced by the national administration. A perusal of this document will show that this impression is not well founded, and that the people of Kansas have it fally in their power to prohibit slavery by this vote, if they see fit.

this vote, if they see fit.

The eleventh section of the schedule provides that of the 21st day of December next the vote of the people shall be taken; that the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery" and "con-stitution with no slavery;" that if a majority of the bal lots are cast for the former, then the constitution shall be immediately transmitted to Congress; but if it shall appear that the majority is in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then

"The article provision for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention, and NO SLAVE-RY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, exthat the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall manner be interfered with."

The effect of a vote, therefore, striking out the slav ry clause, will be to make Kansas a free State. In spite o all that has been said upon the other side, the languag of the schedule seems to leave no doubt whatever upon

of the schedule seems to leave no uoung this point.

After the people shall have thus ratified the constitution, and decided for themselves whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, it is to be sent to Congress for it a slection for governor and State officers! a tree or a slave State, it is to be sent to Congress for its action. An election for governor and State officers is fixed for the first Monday in January next, only seven weeks from the present time; and all laws now in force, and all territorial officers now in office, are to be continued until that date. After the year 1864 the call of a convention to amend the constitution shall require a vote of two-thirds the members of each house, and a majority of the people: alter or amend it as they see fit. Whether this is, or is not, the intent of the provision, it is very clear that, after admission as a State, the majority of the people will do just as they may see fit. It is not in the power of this convention, nor of Congress, to bind or restrain their ac-

The incredulity which we expressed two or three day since as to the reliability of the extravagant reports that reached us concerning the action of the convention is fully justified by the result. That action is far less exceptionable than the public was at first led to suppose. It remains to be seen how it will be received by the free-State party in the Territory.

THE GRAND RESULT IN NEW YORK.

We have received (says the Albany Argus) the official returns from all the counties in the State except Sullivan, which we estimate. The vote stands on secretary of State as follows:

Clapp, republican1	$\frac{95,892}{77,564}$ $\frac{67,234}{67,234}$
Total4	39,690
Cucker, democrat, over Clapp, republican Putnam, know-nothing.1	18,328 28,658
Democratic gain over republicans since last fall The vote stood last fall as follows:	
	95,878

Fremont Fillmore:	276,00 124,62
Deduct vote of 1857	596,50 439,69
Falling off from last fall.	156,81
Democratic gain	98,44 57,39
The vote on the judiciary stands as follow	8:
Denio, democrat	197,84 172,78

In regard to the legislature, the same paper says "The senate stands as heretofore stated—14 democrats, 15 republicans, 2 know-nothings, and 1 independent.

"The assembly, in consequence of the election of the know-nothing candidate in Franklin county by one majority, varies to that extent from our list heretofore published, and stands democrats 58, republicans 61, know-nothings 9."

MINNESOTA

The constitution of the State of Minnesota provide that the first session of the legislature shall commence on the first Wednesday (the second day) of December next, at the State capitol in St. Paul. Two United States senators are to be chosen by this legislature

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION

The New Haven (Connecticut) Register says: The New Haven (Connecticut) Register says:

"There is an attempt to 'open the wounds of bleeding Kansas' again, because, say the black republicans, 'if the people do vote down the slavery clause,' the constitution will still sanction slavery,' inasmuch as the constitution says nothing on the subject! That is capital black-republican logic—quite as good as they ever use on any political topic. The constitution of Connecticut is also silent on the subject of slavery,' although adopted in 1818. It is not necessary that there should be a clause in the constitution prohibiting slavery to enable the people of a State to dispense with the institution! A simple law of the legislature, (when Kansas shall be admitted as a State,) will settle that question in accordance with the a State,) will settle that question in accordance with the public will. They object, too, that the constitution provides that existing laws shall remain in force until a new legislature, elected under the new constitution, can mee logislature, elected under the new constitution, can meet and revise them. This is perfectly proper, and nothing new; the same course was adopted on the formation of the Connecticut constitution! and what was proper for 'fhe land of steady highits' ought to be good enough for 'border ruffians' and 'abolition shrickers.' On the whole, we do not believe that Kansas can be made to 'bleed' very severely on this new kink.''

The editors of that sterling organ of the democ racy, the Federal Union, have been nominated for no power to charter such a corporation. The power State printers by the democratic members of the is not found among those expressly conferred, and Georgia legislature.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW ANTI-DEMOCRATIC

advocates of the proposed corporation ascribe to it taxes, but a corporation is not needed either in layperfections and qualities of a magical and superhuing or collecting. It can borrow money, but it is the business and currency of the country, and keep lender, not of money, but a bad substitute. It can right amount of specie in their vaults, and prevent right amount of specie in their vaults, and prevent sions, contractions, and failures—but it can be "reg-overtrading by merchants. Some marvellously wise ulated" only by laws of Congress. Congress can keep his own bank in perfect order, (a sort of man never yet found,) but also regulate thirteen hundred establishments scattered in every nook and corner that body what it might do. The power to raise and of the country, often a thousand or more miles disant from him, about which he can know little or Everybody but the contrivers of this new party

knows that nothing short of omnipotence can accomplish a thousandth part of the duties which it is proposed to commit to the corporation proposed. Conto a frank confession of the blunder into which they gress, we all know, cannot exercise itself, or confer upon a corporation or anybody else the power to exerise, any direct control over the State governments or institutions created by them, nor will the people ever assent to any such interference by Congress, or any agency or corporation created by that it is all that is desired. A bank is desired for or under its authority. A national bank would be equally as powerful for mischief as for good, and express power it is not needed. It is conceded that by mismanagement might produce the very evils hat ought to be remedied. It might create expansion when contraction was required, and induce contractions when expansion might be the most proper. It might stimulate speculation when it ought to be checked, and seek to check it when not excessive or did not exist at all. It might require suspensions of payment by other banks when they could and ought to pay, and might continue the suspension for its own purposes, regardess of the interests of other banks or the nubic. It might raise or lower the price of lands, stocks, nerchandise, and farm produce to suit its own puroses, or those of its managers. It might make specie plenty or scarce, and bills of exchange high or ow without reference to the course of trade and usiness. We say this upon the theory of the adrocates of such a bank, that it could regulate and ontrol at its pleasure. If it could, such a power odged in a corporation, over whom neither national nor State governments could exercise any control in these matters, would be most dangerous to all other anks and business as well as welfare of the ountry. If it could not control, then it would be no more powerful for good than any other moneyed corporation.

If such a corporation had the wish to do good, is here any certainty that it could even control its own affairs better than other banks manage theirs? Would the officers of such a bank be wiser or better than those in State banks? Where would such men be found? In what way could they ascertain the condition and exercise control over State banks? What would such a bank do if the State banks should refuse obedience? If the latter should not disobey the laws of their States, no punshment could be inflicted. If the great nationa regulator should make mistakes and behave bad, who would regulate or punish it? It might sink its capital, and no one outside could find it out until after it was gone. This no power on earth could remedy. All the statements and examinations of the late national bank did not prevent its becoming utterly insolvent, and sinking some ninety-seven cents upon the dollar of its capital. A great regulator is no more to be trusted than a little one, and, with a score of presidents and cashiers, it could not regulate the thirteen hundred State banks, many of which are as well man aged, and probably better than the national bank ever was. But is it safe for the business and currency of the country to have aggregated under one control, if not at one point, a capital so large that it could issue its commands to the inquire over a hundred millions to enable it to make much headway in controlling the State banks by the use of its capital. Where is such a capital to come from? Shall Europe furnish it and control our business and currency? Shall it be established with real money, or stock notes, or bonds and mortgages, stocks, &c.? Every well-informed banker knows that if such a bank is not founded upon real money, it not only cannot control others, but is in danger of failing itself, because no one can bank upon securities filed away beyond his control, and which are only available in case of failure. A bank based merely upon debts has no real money, and although its notes may be ultimately paid, or partly so, can never control the currency of the country, but will have enough to do to take care of its own circulation. Combinations against it by those it attempts to control might easily prostrate it. Then, if real capital is necessary to the amount of a hundred millions or more, where, from what sources, is it to be drawn? The mass of the people prefer to manage capitalists of one city are not likely to send their

drawn? The mass of the people prefer to manage their own means, but if they invest in bank stock they prefer to do so at home, where they know the managers, and can keep an eye upon them. The capitalists of one city are not likely to send their means to another to be managed. They will prefer to use it at home.

The former bank claimed and enjoyed exemption from taxation on its capital, save its banking house, without such a prevision authorizing it in its charter. Will the people ever consent to the creating of a mammoth corporation with a hundred or two millions capital exempt from taxation? State banks are taxed, and help bear the dred or two millions capital exempt from taxation? State banks are taxed, and help bear the burdens incident to governments. Why should a national bank escape? Carry out this principle, and we may expect national banks scattered everywhere, superseding and driving out State banks, setting the State authorities at defiance, as the old bank did, because it claimed to be a fiscal agent of the government. What would the hard-working tax-payers think of that kind of equality and justice which should require all State expenses at their which should require all State expenses at their hands, leaving bank capital untaxed? Exempting banks from taxation is creating a privileged class, when the constitution provides equality.

But a still greater objection is, that Congress has it is neither necessary nor proper as an incident to

enable Congress to exercise any specified in the con-stitution. The advocates of such a corporation cur-PARTY—A NATIONAL BANK. stitution. The advocates of such a corporation canThe first item of the creed of this new party is a not agree upon the express power to which it is an ational bank, to be chartered by Congress. The incident. Congress has power to lay and collect nan kind. It is to regulate the finances, as well as absurd to say that under it Congress can create a ome thirteen hundred State banks in order, prevent regulate commerce, but it cannot create a corporatheir contracting bad debts, loaning when they ought not, as well as to prevent their issuing too many or too few bills, and see that they keep the and active man is to be selected, who will not only declare and conduct war, but a bank corporation is not a necessary or proper agent in doing either. If it could act at all, it probably would be to dictate to support armies and navies requires no such agency for any purpose whatever. A bank which manufac tures paper money is not a necessary incident to the power to coin money and regulate the value of current coin. In none of these cases is a banking corporation either necessary or proper in executing an express power.

But it is said that it is necessary and proper as "fiscal agent" of the government. This is not so The sub-treasury receives, keeps, and pays out our revenues, and has more than answered the expecta tions of its friends, and its ancient enemies concede wholly different purposes. As an incident to any Congress may select and employ such agents as it may reasonably be necessary to manage the affairs of the government under the constitution. But this does not authorize the creation of an agent, so that it may, after its creation, be employed, and much less that it may create and employ agents that are worse than useless. If it can create, under one of these express powers, a corporation to manage public affairs, it can do so under each of them. There can be no limit to the powers it may confer upon such agency, because, under the theory that Congress judges of the means to be used, it must determine the extent of their use. There is no power in the constitu tion authorizing Congress to create a "fiscal agent." The government itself is, in fact, the real fiscal agent of the people, and the President is the head of that agency. If Congress can create a "fiscal agent" and other agencies under the incidental authority of some express power, then the government may be taken out of the hands of its constitutional officers and committed to those who owe it no responsibility. I a fiscal agent of this kind can be created, it may be done by Congress over the President's yeto and the whole finances of the nation taken from officers commissioned by him, and put under the control of such persons as the stockholders of the bank may appoint. Then the controlling spirit of the "fiscal agent" will be persons over whom neither the President nor Congress can exercise any possible control. The government agent will be that person whom others will select, and whom he will obey. A thousand statutes cannot relieve from the difficulty. This agent, having its money, may set the government at defiance, as well in war as in peace, and no power on earth but bay onet force can reach it, and even that might find nothing but empty boxes instead of money.

Persons appointed by the bank owners would no be agents of the government, nor officers under the constitution. Such a contrivance would deprive the President of the appointing power expressly conferred on him by the constitution, while he would be held responsible for the consequences of all its acts, however fatal they might prove. Except those which may be vested in the courts or heads of departments, or specially provided for in the constitution, the President must appoint every officer of the whole government, and the right to do so cannot be taken from him and placed in other hands as an incident to any other power. We think no one who will read and reflect will doubt that a national bank cannot be created as a fiscal or other agent under the constitution, but that a charter such as is desired would be both unwise and unconstitutional. Still, this is the great corner-stone of the new anti-democratic

LAUNCH OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUT-

We copy the following from last Thursday ning's edition of the New York Express :

"According to previous announcement, the new steam revenue cutter, Harriet Lane, (named after Mr. Bu-chanan's niece,) was launched from the ship-yard of Wm. H. Webb, foot of 6th street, this forenoon. The occa-

H. Webb, foot of 6th street, this forenoon. The occasion was an interesting one.

"At an early hour this morning the people began to gather to witness the scene, and when the vessel was launched certainly not less than 5,000 people were present. Every available space on the adjacent docks and also on the vessels in the vicinity was taken up, and the yard was fairly black with people. The number of ladies was greater than at any previous launch for some time.

"The greatest interest seemed to be taken in the affair by all present. The vessel was not launched at the appointed time, as the tide was running up very strong, and quite a stiff breeze blowing, which would have carried her against the Seventh-street dock. At about twenty minutes to 12 o'clock the blocks were knocked from under, and she slided gracefully into her future element, nothing whatever happening that could mar the scene.

ecene.
"Her beautiful model showed to perfection as she lay in

GEORGIA.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston

Mercury, under date of the 11th inst., says: for his firm, manly qualities, his stern integrity, and his clear, deep, and energetic judgment and profound re-search. Mr. Stephens has a reputation as a statesman which few men of his years have ever attained; and, as an orator, keen, thrilling, and powerful, he has no su-perior. These, and other men of Georgia, belong to the nation, and their fame will be cherished by the na-

eighteen families in New York city, and for some neighborhoods in the city one grog shop for every ten families!

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE CHINESE TA RIFF IN PAVOR OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.
Our merchants engaged in the Chinese trade

should be apprised that efforts are now being made by the British officials in China the object of which is virtually to give British imports of manufactured articles an advantage over similar imports from the United States and other countries. We have no objection to any modifications or reductions of duty which may be obtained by British merchants on their cotton and other manufactured articles, provided the benefit of such modifications or reductions shall ready attended the ingenious devices of British merchants to secure for their manufactures, especially of cotton, in Turkey, the Barbary States, and in other parts of the world, custom-house advantages over similar merchandise manufactured in the looms of Massachusetts and other northern States, naturally excites our suspicion and demands the strictest vigiance and the most careful scrutiny of any new movetreaty, an equality of rights. It should be borne n mind that our exports of domestic products to China augment in quantity and value every year. The following tabular statement-which, although official, is far below the actual value of our exports of donestic products to China-will abundantly show this

nt showing the value of exports of domestic produce fro the United States to China from 1850 to 1856.

that our currency would be vastly improved by the sup pression of all bank-bills, of the smaller denominations a Still, to effect this, or to cordially and universally enlist the press in its favor, some convenient mode must be provided for remitting safely small sums. A bill can pected. Few like to enclose gold, and, except for very small sums, postage stamps are too bulky. Introduc sums, and the people will willingly pay the necessary pre-mium. There will be no further need of small bills, and those issued will be compelled to remain near home stead of being remitted to remote parts of the Union be seldom or never returned.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE." ATHENS, Georgia.

CHANCES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. -The Chicago Tribu

iys: borers were never more indemandat this season of the year than at the present time. Capt. Schneider, editor of the Staats Zeitung, of this city, in an article addressed to his country readers, offered his services in procuring and send-ing them such help as they might individually need. since then he has been overwhelmed with letters from all quarters of the Northwest, which bring his proffered ser-vices into active use; and we are glad to say that he has been instrumental in securing sung winter quarters for many of his countrymen who might otherwise before the end of this inclement season have felt the pinching hand

Heavy Verdice.—In the United States court, now in session in this city, in a cause wherein Col. Richard P. Morgan was plaintiff, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company was defendant, and which has been progressing during the past week, the jury rendered a verdict of \$50,000 damages for the plaintiff. The cause was tried before the same tribunal some time since, when the jury found for Col. Morgan \$47,000, and a new trial was granted; the above is the result. The cause was argued by Messrs. Blackwell and Andrick for the plaintiff, and by Judge Purple and Beckwith for the defence. Judge Purple and Beckwith for the defence.
[Chicago Frees, Nov. 17.

The hard times have seriously affected the horse market. In New York the Post tells us those who a few months since bought on speculation find themselves unable to sell without a ruinous discount from original cost, if at all, while to keep them is no less ruinous than to sell. At the semi-weekly horse auction on Monday horses which in ordinary times would be held at \$100 or \$150 cach were struck down at \$20 or \$50; and one animal, capable of much service on a farm or before a dray, was struck off at \$3.

A letter from Shelbyville, Tenn., says that there will b fatted for market, from 150,000 to 200,000 hogs within an area of fifty miles each way from that point.

Professor Calvin Stowe, a leading theologian of Andover, and husband of Mrs. Stowe, it is thought will run for Congress in the district now represented by Speaker Banks.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

may be of interest at the present time to call attention to a recent amendment of the act of 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 111, for facilitating the winding up of the affairs of joint-stock companies unable to meet their pecuniary engagements. and also the "joint-stock companies winding up acts of 1848-49."

It is provided by the amendment above mentioned that, with a view of making provision for the more equal distribution among creditors as well of the assets arising from the separate estates or contributions of shareholders be shared alike by the citizens and subjects of the other treaty powers; but the success which has already attended the ingenious devices of British merof creditors to appoint representatives of creditors, and in any case when such company shall be declared bankrupt, and no winding-up be made, the assignees may compro-mise with the shareholders so as to bind all creditors.

It is furthermore made lawful by this act for represent-ntives of creditors to concur or take part in all the pro-ceedings in the winding up of such company, or in any compromise which the official manager may propose; and all the creditors are fully and effectually bound thereby. ments on the part of Great Britain to secure especial All orders and proceedings before the judge or master are tariff privileges in countries in which we enjoy, by subject to appeal; and all creditors are at liberty to attend the proceedings, to submit propositions, and to in spect the books of the company.

An Interesting Decision.—Subjoined is the decision of the Commissioner of Patents on the application of John Me-Larty for a patent for an improved "policeman's club." It will be found that the application was rejected. Th reasoning of Mr. Holt is not more creditable to his

fact : Statement densing the value of species of demote product from \$100 m 180 m 18

community, the good resulting from it would decidely preponderate over the evil. If the officers of public justice, and those law-abiding citizens who love peace and pursue it, could be induced to defile themselves with this instrument, and could its use be restricted to such, it might be comparatively harmless; but when it passes from the workshop of the mechanic who has fashioned it it is manifestly beyond the control of the government, and will find its way into the service of the brawling profligate as certainly as the stilletto seeks the belt of the bravo. Its manufacture and distribution through society, under the expectation that good would result therefrom, would be an act of folly equalled only by that of strewing our pathway with thorns in the delusive trust that they would bud and blossom into flowers at our approach. It is barbarous in its every characteristic, and is as repugnant to the genius of our institutions and to the morality of that faith in whose shining footprints our legislation strives to follow as is the scalping-knife of the border savage.

As national war is one of those scourges to which every country is exposed, it is fully within the scope of an enlightened public policy to encourage the manufacture of weapons for its efficient prosecution. But private warther rude and sanguinary conflict of members of the same community with each other—stands upon an entirely different footing. It is everywhere denounced under heavy penaltics, so that the blow can only be justified when it has been stricken in self-defence. This plainly-marked distinction determines the character of the weapons whose manufacture can claim the fostering care of the government. There can be no difficulty in deciding to which class the one under consideration belongs. It puts forth no pretension to rank as an instrument of national warfare. In this higher walk of human carnage it would be as lame and impotent as would be an ordinary squirt in the presence of a conflagration. Nor is there any mechanical pursuit in which it could possibly be employed, nor any household or personal want to which it could possibly minister. It is intrinsically, in its inception and consummation and aim, a weapon of ferocious personal conflict, whose function is that of brutal mutilation. To bring it, then, within the range of the principle laid down it must be shown, that however cruel may be its summation and sim, a weapon of ferocious personal conflict, whose function is that of brutal mutilation. To bring it, then, wildlin the range of the principle laid down, it must be shown that, however cruel may be its mode of operation, yet from its structure, and the manner in which it will be wielded, its mission upon the arena will be that of self-defence. Can this be done? In the first place, its deceptive form, quieting all apprehension, incites him who wears it to assaults upon others, by securing to him the advantages of a perpetual ambuscade. On the other hand, for the same reason, instead of repelling, it tends rather to invite attacks from others, by falsely presenting to them a seemingly-unarmed front. When to this is added the consideration that disguise is ever a stratagem of the aggressor, and that he who, in good faith, seeks only his own defence, practices no concealment, we are forced to the conclusion that this policeman's club would be most generally wielded by men of violence and crime, and would play the part rather of the assailant than of the assailed. The fact that it could be used for purposes of defence does not meet the stern exactions of the principle to which I have adverted. In determining the morality and policy of encouraging the fabrication of a weapon, the inquiry is, not what use might be made of it by officers and law-abiding citizens, but to what purpose, in view of its peculiar characteristics, would it most probably and most generally be applied?

The government of almost every civilized people has striven with painful anxiety to repress the habit of wear-

blied?
The government of almost every civilized people has triven with painful anxiety to repress the habit of wearing concealed weapons. With none of the frankness

which distinguishes true courage, it is a usage whose fruits have been evil, and altogether evil, and which has written its own sad history in the blood of some of the purest and noblest men of the times. But, of all concealed weapons, the concealment of this is the most cunning and complete. In its spirit, it is not merely unmanly, but skulking, and shocks, by the meanness of its cowardice, not only the chivalry but the civilization of the age. With an inoffensive form, its polished yet simple exterior seems radiant with the smile of peace; but it is a smile destined to prove but the dagger's gleam before it stabs for all who trust it. No deceit could be more subtle or profound than the crouching of its lurking spear points, which display, in the suddenness of their spring, the mingled ferocity of the tiger and the treachery of the kies of Judas. Whether viewed as a weapon of offence or defence, it is adapted to the hands only of the most dissolute and the most dastardly, and evidently belongs to the same class with the slung-shot of the burglar and the brasen knuckle of the political ruffam. The national honor would not be more tarnished by granting a patent for the one than for the other.

Let the application be rejected. J. HOLT: Commis

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. The grant made

to the State of Arkansas by the act of Congres approved the 9th of February, 1853, to aid in the approved the 9th of February, 1863, to sid in the construction of this branch of the Cairo and February are recently been adjusted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the lands inuring to the State by virtue thereof, amounting to five hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and twenty acres; have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior to said State. This road is one hundred and fifty five miles in length, running from Little Rock along the north side of the Admission river, via Van Busen, to Fort Smith. of the Arkansas river, via Van Buren, to Fort Smiti which is situated upon the border of the Choctaw India

THE LATE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMOBE, Nov. 18, 1857. To the Members of the House of Representatives elect of the 35

GENTLAMEN: As a native-born citizen of the State of Maryland, I am deeply pained and mortified at the politi-cal and moral condition of things existing in the city of Baltimore, and take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject.

Without making any specific accusations, I can safely

say that all confidence in the purity and integrity of the ballot-box in this city has been entirely lost, and that, in the opinion of most of our citizens, we no longer live under a republican form of government. I have conclud to invite the attention of members of Congress to the from a source of so much dignity, eminence, and impar tiality, which will forever put to rest all questions of fa connected with this subject.

Messrs. Davis and Harris, who claim to represent this

city in Congress, it is alleged have been chosen at an election characterized throughout by fraud and violence. It is a fortunate circumstance that this grave question will present itself to a power freed from all local and pe litical prejudice, and in this simple circumstance we car discover the hand of Providence, which has always guide our beloved country. These two individuals do not be our beloved country. These two individuals do not be-long to either of the great parties which will divide the next House of Representatives, and, whether they are rejected or not, it will be a matter of no political or par-tisan importance to either. The question being thus freed from these difficulties will address itself to every good citizen as one fraught with the deepest importance. The citizen as one fraught with the deepest importance. In evilscomplained of are now, it is true, confined to Haltimore but who can tell, unless at once crushed, how soon they ma penetrate every part of our Union, and eventually over throw the government. Frauds and violence may have prevailed heretofore elsewhere to a limited extent, but is confidently alleged that never before has a case occur red where an entire congressional district has been charged to have been the scene of deliberate and preconcerted perpetrations of fraud and force. The people of Baltimore may be divided, first, as to the facts; and, next, as to the causes or authors of those facts. It will be a great gratification, I hope, as it will be your duty to calmly investigate these points, to put all question at rest upon the subject, and to place the awful respons bility of the disorders and outrages which have disgraced this city where it properly belongs.

I repeat, I shall make no specific charges myself, but will merely enumerate some of those made by others as

going to show the necessity of an investiga

In the first place, the neutral press of this city is unite in repudiating the late pretended election as a mere form

city, all but one gave majorities for the know-nothing candidates. The 8th ward gave a large democratic ma candidates. The stin ward gave a large democratic majority. It is confidently alleged by the know-nothing organs, with considerable show of truth, that the democratic majority considerably exceeds the whole number of legal voters in the ward, and that this majority was swelling at the considerable of the ward, and that this majority was swelling to the constant of the ward, and that this majority was swelling to the constant of the ward, and that this majority was swelling to the constant of the ward, and that this majority was swelling to the constant of the ward, and the constant of the ward, and the constant of the ward, and the ward, and the ward, and the ward, and the ward of the ward of the ward, and the ward of the ward of the ward. len by the votes of women in men's clothes. On the other hand, it is replied that prostitutes, without every disguished their female attire, voted at other wards. Thus it may charge the fact, the only point of dispute being which tick most of them voted—un issue, it will readily be seen, of n

importance to the question of fraud which is presented.

Again: it is charged, upon the best authority, that
nearly the whole foreign vote, by means of a well-defined
conspiracy, was foreibly excluded from the polls, and that many native-born citizens were similarly treated; that the judges of election were intimidated from doing their duty; and that, through the fear of personal vic they were compelled to receive many illegal votes; and that in other cases of glaring fraud they were unwilling to receive the ballots, and yet afraid to reject them, and were thus obliged to resort to the expediency of pretending to receive them, while, in fact, they were thrown under the table; that large bodies of men are known to have voted more than once at the different wards; that watch words and signals were employed to carry out plans of fraud and violence; that because a judge refused to sign the returns his life was threatened; and for not doing so, in the exercise of his free judgment, he was actually arrested by two of the city police; that was actually arresen by two of the city ponce, use of voting, because they attempted to suppress violence, and for even attempting to collect evidence of the outrages perpetrated; hat the civil authorities were power-less for good, or wittingly connived at the fraud and force used; that the tickets or ballots of one party were all

marked on the back, in direct violation of our secret-ballo system, and persons holding a ticket thus marked wer invariably protected in the right to vote; that these tick ets, thus marked were not exhibited till the morning of the election, thus preventing them from being counter-feited; and that in many instances persons who wished to vote a different ticket had to resort to the expedient of pasting one of the marked tickets on the one they desired to vote, thus deceiving those who controlled by brute fore

If these things be true, can it be said that an electer has taken place? Every one would negative such a proposition. All that is now asked is, that a prompt and full investigation of these charges be made, and, until this is done, that Messrs. Davis and Harris be not permitted

to qualify and take their seats.

It is hoped and believed that the importance of this subject will address itself to men of all parties in Congress, and that they will approach it as one far above the mere party questions of the day

It will be remembered that it is not proposed that the opponents of Messrs. Davis and Harris shall contest this election, as is generally done. The point made is, that no election has taken place, and that Congress should refer the matter back to the people, and continue to do so as offer as may be necessary until a fair election be held.

The New Jersey supreme court judges will take continue to deliberate on the decision in the Dennelly cisc. It is thought that in the event of a decision against Donnelly, the case will be carried up to the court of errors.